

## INTERNATIONAL

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Pope John Paul I gives Sunday blessing in St. Peter's the day after election.

## Shah Installs New Government

By William Branigan

TEHRAN, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi today appointed a new premier, who immediately presented a "government of reconciliation" to give the country's harried leadership an Islamic facelift and try to stem the tide of opposition violence.

The Shah said that the new government would stress "Islamic principles," and it offered several minor concessions to moderates of the powerful Moslem religious opposition.

But diplomatic sources said there were signs that gestures would be accompanied by a crackdown on extremist elements in an effort to divide the opposition, and the Shah, still firmly in charge, is evidently not giving up any of his own authority.

Faced with increasingly serious opposition violence that has been flaring for the last eight months, the Shah named former Senate President Jafar Sharif-Emami, 68, as premier, replacing Jamsheed Amouzegar, 55, who held the post for little more than a year.

## Compromise Figure

Mr. Sharif-Emami is known for maintaining contact with the Moslem clerical leadership. He is also considered an able politician who can serve as a compromise figure to appease the moderate political opposition.

The major surprise in the Cabinet switch was the dismissal of Iran's Foreign Minister Abas Ali Khalatbari. He was replaced by Amir Khosrosho Afshar, a career diplomat.

Five ministers retained their posts, including Finance Minister Mohammed Yeganeh, who doubles as Iran's chief representative in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and War Minister Gen. Reza Azimi, who has survived several Cabinet shuffles in the past.

Mr. Sharif-Emami said that the new government would "create an atmosphere of reconciliation among all classes of the people."

## Free Elections

Among several principles he enunciated was respect for the state. Shitate Moslem religion and the country's Moslem clergy. He also called for free elections, freedom of the press, and the right to be left behind by the people," a political analyst noted. "It also thinks that it can still act as a bridge between the polarized positions of the opposition and of the government."

## Jinotape Clashes

The armed clashes, which persisted throughout the day in three districts of Jinotape, involved army troops and Regional University Center students at Carazo University, who were trying to force Jinotape businessmen to join the general strike.

Troops set up machine-gun emplacements at the town's outskirts and made house-to-house searches for weapons.

The government sent a helicopter over the Regional University and dropped concussion grenades, witnesses said.

The heaviest fighting broke out late Friday between 75 to 100 National Guardsmen and 100 students who had hung red and black Sandinista National Liberation Front flags out of university windows and had fired small arms.

Lt. Col. Abel Cespedes, military commander of Jinotape, 25 miles south of Managua, reported 1 person killed, 7 wounded and 14 arrested in fighting in the town Friday night.

Occasional gunfire was reported in the towns of Masaya, Leon and

## Historic Baalbek Wastes in Battle-Wearied Lebanon

By Marvin Howe

BAALBEK, Lebanon, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Before you approach the great temples of Bacchus and Jupiter, you must pass through the new ruins of Baalbek. Fields of mutilated and vandalized automobiles rise on the horizon like monuments to some terrible modern deity.

The Baalbek junkyards are memorials to the 1975-76 Lebanese war, whose violent and lawless reflexes are not yet over.

Cards stolen during the fighting in Beirut, and even now, wind up here to be plundered for a thriving new spare-parts industry.

The visitor is warned not to leave his car on the main street overnight or it, too, might disappear.

Residents observe that it is not for the archaeological treasures or the fine, dry climate that car fences have been attracted to this historic site, 50 miles west of Beirut.

Some members of the old ruling class have gone, particularly Christians, who are a small

## What's Happening Here is Worse Than Death . . .

ness "is worse than the destruction and death in Beirut because it is the disintegration of society," a sociologist born and made here laments.

## Fidal Families

Baalbek was traditionally known as a frontier sector outside the authority of the state. It was governed by a group of feudal families who had their own law.

There was a strong community spirit, people recall, with Christian and Moslem families living together in peace.

When there was a funeral or a wedding in the community, everyone would turn out.

Residents observe that it is not for the archaeological treasures or the fine, dry climate that car fences have been attracted to this historic site, 50 miles west of Beirut.

Young people say they smoke hashish because they are bored.

The current state of lawless-

ness has appeared because Baalbek is safer than Beirut. People who have made money during the war are building houses all over the region and investing in new

minority. Newcomers have

## Conservative and Mild-Mannered

## New Pontiff Noted for Humility

By Ina Lee Selden

ROME, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Pope John Paul I, the son of an Italian bricklayer, has gained a reputation as a mild-mannered man with an easy smile but with a stern view of what he sees as immorality.

Generally viewed as a conservative theologian, he supported the decisions of Vatican II but showed no strong desire to go beyond them. He also supported Pope Paul's opposition to allowing women to become priests.

As patriarch of Venice, the post from which he was elevated to the

papacy, he denounced what he saw as immorality in the city's free-and-easy life style and aspects of the Biennale art show and annual festival there.

In 1974, he sent individual letters to more than 20 of his priests warning them that their support of a law allowing divorce was causing "scandal and confusion," and he threatened to forbid them to say mass if they persisted.

Known as a humble person in Venice, he could often be seen taking the public motorboats wearing simple garb of the priest rather than the elaborate garments due his

position as patriarch. On these occasions he tucked his red cardinal's hat into his shirt and stuffed his heavy gold cross in his pocket. He was close to Pope Paul VI, who personally told him of his coming elevation to cardinal in 1972.

The 263d pope was born in 1912 in Forno di Canale, a small town north of Venice. His father went to work as a bricklayer in Germany each year during the summer and in the winter was a militant in the Socialist Party in Forno.

As a student, the new pontiff studied philosophy and theology in a seminary not far from his home town. He was ordained on July 7, 1935, and was transferred to Rome, where he studied at the Jesuit Gregorian University, taking a degree in theology. He wrote his graduate thesis on Antonio Rosmini-Serbati, a 19th-century Italian theologian-philosopher who preached material, moral and intellectual

## Warns Against Executive Pact

## Byrd Insists on a SALT Treaty

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (WP)

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., has warned the Carter administration that any attempt to enter into Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) agreement with the Soviet Union without gaining two-thirds approval of the Senate is certain to fail.

Responding to administration confirmation that it was considering submitting new SALT acts as an executive agreement requiring a simple majority support in the House and Senate, Sen. Byrd said Friday that this would "run into a stone wall."

"If they don't feel they can get two-thirds [support in the Senate], then they must not feel they have a good case," he said.

It was reported in May that the White House was toying with the idea of submitting any or part of the new SALT acts as executive agreements, not as a treaty.

This idea was advanced by political operatives in the White House

who felt that the bitter fight over the Panama Canal treaties (which carried by two Senate votes) should be avoided if possible on SALT, sources said.

The first SALT agreements were treated as a treaty.

Other officials argued strongly that it was a bad idea to consider an executive agreement but President Carter was taken with the idea, according to informed sources.

About a month ago, the president instructed U.S. negotiators in Geneva to tell their Soviet counterparts to add an asterisk to the word "treaty" whenever it appeared in the document under negotiation. The asterisk would refer to a note explaining that the documents might be submitted to Congress as an executive agreement, while offering less controversial aspects as a treaty.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., a leading Senate hardliner, apparently learned of these instructions and wrote what one official called "a blistering letter" to Mr. Carter

warning him not to try to evade the normal treaty ratification process in the Senate.

Nevertheless, last week White House officials were still considering the idea for all or part of whatever new SALT acts are negotiated, according to informed sources.

One idea was to submit the most controversial document of the three currently being negotiated — a protocol governing modernization of offensive strategic weapons — as an executive agreement, while offering less controversial aspects as a treaty.

## Chances Killed

Sen. Byrd and other senators on Thursday, however, warned the Carter administration in a statement that an arms agreement, no matter how good, might be defeated if it reaches the Senate in any form other than a treaty. Sen. Alan Cranston, D-Calif., predicted that a SALT agreement submitted in any other form was "foredoomed to defeat."

In Wyoming, Mr. Carter's press secretary, Jody Powell, said the president was considering the use of an executive agreement instead of a treaty on SALT, although no decision had been made. Mr. Powell said that the use of an executive agreement would be considered "as a valid option. There is no reason to close out any option at this time. There are good arguments both ways."

Sen. Byrd said that he knew administration officials had discussed the idea of the executive agreements with several senators but that he had never been consulted. This was confirmed by a State Department official who added that Sen. Byrd's staff was consulted.

Other Senate sources expressed amazement that the administration failed to consult Sen. Byrd, whose support is considered crucial in any final fight over SALT.

Sen. Byrd said he had written Mr. Carter on Aug. 15 to express his concern but had received no reply. He said that he was surprised at the administration's failure to consult with "people who have been around here long enough to know what the constitutional process are."

The disagreement over a procedural issue is an indication of the tension surrounding SALT. Negotiations have been stalled since early summer, but the administration still hopes to complete them by the end of the year.

In a Senate speech and in an interview, he renewed his call for the United Nations to take "collective action" and explained how and why he came to this position.

It was "not out of the blue," Sen. McGovern said, but something that had been building within him for weeks as the U.S. government and therefore culpable in Cambodia. Old friends from the anti-war drive and the presidential campaign called to seek clarification of what he had in mind.

The Wall Street Journal, in an editorial entitled "McGovern and the Hawk," denounced his statements as "truly mind-boggling." The Boston Globe, on the other hand, gave him credit editorially for focusing attention on "maybe the most heinous script being played out on the world stage."

He declared: "I hate needless and ill-conceived military ventures. This is why I opposed our military intervention against Ho Chi Minh's popularly based revolution for independence in Vietnam. But to hate a needless and foolish intervention that served no good purpose does not give us the excuse to do nothing in the face of mass murder in another time and place and under vastly differing circumstances."

At a luncheon given Wednesday by the Foreign Relations Committee, a group of visiting journalists from China denounced Sen. McGovern to his face, charging that the situation in Cambodia was purely an "internal matter." Several senators argued in reply that China, which is aiding Cambodia in its war with Vietnam, should be concerned and use its influence to stop the carnage.

Estimates of the deaths in Cambodia by execution, starvation and other causes vary widely. The State Department, which has submitted a 1½-inch thick report to the United Nations on human rights violations there, said that at least "scores, probably hundreds of thousands" have been killed and that the internal bleeding continues.

Sen. McGovern said that he has "no illusions" about the creation of an UN military force to intervene in Cambodia, since China would veto such a plan, but that he hopes for a "total embargo" on shipments to Cambodia and an international appeal to China to use its influence until the killing stops.

In a statement released by his office Friday, Sen. Talmadge, who is under investigation by the Senate Select Committee on Ethics and by a federal grand jury, said that he did not learn that his name was on the account until Thursday, when he was told by his administrative assistant and his attorney.

Last month, Sen. Talmadge turned over to Senate and Justice Department investigators a copy of Mr. Minchew's memo and records of two Senate reimbursements that went into the account. Spokesmen for Mr. Minchew have said that the release of the memo and documents was an effort by Sen. Talmadge to make his former aide a scapegoat.

"Whatever was done [in respect to the bank account] was done with Sen. Talmadge's knowledge or consent or direction and on his behalf," Mr. Minchew's attorney, Robert Fierer, said by telephone from Atlanta.



AMATEUR ANGLER — Amy Carter, the president's 10-year-old daughter, holds up the fish she caught in Yellowstone Lake in Wyoming, where the Carter family was vacationing.

## Defense Bill Veto Spurs Angry Congress Backlash

By Norman Kempster

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 — President Carter's veto of the defense authorization bill has produced a congressional backlash that threatens to scuttle much of the rest of the administration's military programs, according to an influential member of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

Sen. Sam Nunn, D-Ga., said that many lawmakers are puzzled and angry over the veto, which the president said was necessary because Congress authorized a \$2.1 billion nuclear-powered aircraft carrier that the administration did not want. Sen. Nunn protested that the administration failed to warn the lawmakers far enough in advance that a veto was likely.

Sen. Nunn said that Congress might not be able to agree on a substitute authorization bill before Oct. 1, when the new fiscal year begins. If that happens, Congress would pass a "continuing resolution" to support Pentagon spending at this year's level. New initiatives would go by the board.

In vetoing the bill July 17, Mr. Carter said that the aircraft carrier would divert funds from more important defense needs, including programs to support NATO.

## NATO Programs Jeopardized

Sen. Nunn, a strong backer of NATO, said that Congress was in the process of approving most of Mr. Carter's proposals to strengthen the alliance. He said that these programs will die if Congress is unable to agree on a substitute bill.

"The veto could end up killing all of the president's initiatives," Sen. Nunn said. "That could happen if bitterness sets in."

Shortly after Sen. Nunn spoke on Friday, the chairman of the Armed Services Committee, Sen. John Stennis, D-Miss., defended the provisions of the vetoed bill in a Senate speech.

Although Sen. Stennis did not join Sen. Nunn in predicting a backlash, he left little doubt that he was stung by Mr. Carter's veto message, which accused Congress of weakening the national defense.

"Congress has done what it is asked in its budget," Sen. Stennis, a staunch supporter of the Pentagon, said. "In many areas where the United States is making major initiatives... Congress has done more."

In response to Sen. Nunn and

Sen. Stennis, the Pentagon summoned reporters to a briefing by a senior Defense Department official. The official, who asked not to be identified, said that the administration must "convince the Congress that we are right on this issue," that other defense programs are more important than the carrier.

## Not Aware

In response to Sen. Nunn's claim that the veto took many lawmakers by surprise, another Pentagon official said: "If anybody up on the Hill didn't know we were violently opposed to a nuclear carrier, they just weren't awake."

Sen. Nunn said that the veto damaged — and may have destroyed — a precariously balanced coalition of lawmakers with several competing viewpoints on military matters, especially concerning the future of the Navy. If it had not been disturbed by the veto, Sen. Nunn said, this coalition would have given Mr. Carter most of what he wanted for national defense.

This bill represented a consensus in the House and Senate about where we should go with the Navy," Sen. Nunn said. "We would have one more carrier, it should be nuclear, then we would go into research and development on smaller ships. Pardon me if I'm wrong, but I thought that was what the administration wanted."

Sen. Nunn said that without the nuclear carrier, it would be difficult to "put that consensus back together."

The senior defense official agreed with Sen. Nunn that the administration was pleased with the \$248 million that the vetoed bill contained to accelerate research on vertical take-off aircraft that could operate from the decks of smaller ships. He said that the administration wanted Congress to include those funds in a new bill.

The official said that the president favored another carrier but one that was diesel-powered and not budgeted until the 1980 fiscal year.

"The trend toward larger and more expensive ships in the Navy is one that [Mr. Carter] thinks must be reversed," the official said. "He thinks we need more ships. The result of larger, more expensive ships will be fewer ships if you assume budgetary restraints."

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## U.S. Sued on Use of Aid In Caring for Retarded

By Richard D. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27 (NYT) — Two organizations representing the interests of the retarded are suing the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in an effort to stop the federal government from using funds to centralize the care of such persons in large institutions.

Their aim is to care, if possible, for the mentally retarded in small institutions more like nursing homes and closer to a patient's family and cultural origin.

Class-action lawsuits have been filed by the Kentucky Association for Retarded Citizens of Frankfort, Ky., and the Mental Health Law Project, which has its headquarters there.

The first suit, which includes as plaintiffs four mentally retarded persons who are patients at the state mental institution at Outwood, Ky., seeks to prevent the state from building a modern facility there.

## Remote Area

The suit argues that the area is so remote that it is not served by any public transportation system, and that construction of such a facility would contravene federal law calling for the treatment of the mentally retarded, where possible, in group homes, foster homes and other community-based residences.

Ghana's N. Korea Envoy TOKYO, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Ghana's first ambassador to North Korea, Kofi Baah Aidoo, arrived in Pyongyang to take his post, the North Korean news agency reported today.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 27 (WP) — A world adventure competition, the three men who flew across the Atlantic in a balloon came home yesterday to a rousing and pride-filled greeting by thousands of friends, supporters, admirers and fellow balloon fans.

Their accomplishment was so great and their home-town skyline so modest that when the city ran out of three-story buildings it used a helicopter to sprinkle shredded paper over the three as they rode down Central Avenue in a 1925 Cadillac convertible.

The car was of appropriate vintage, for the fire trucks with the Dalmatian dog and the sirens and the rest of the scene were as old-timey as the means by which Ben Abruzzo, Maxie Anderson and Larry Newman had flown from Maine to France.

"WELCOME HOME, HEROES" was the banner newspaper headline held up to them as they rode from Albuquerque International Airport to the city center.

Mr. Anderson, Mr. Abruzzo and Mr. Newman were saluted with propane blasts of hot air from 12 balloons that marked the route of their triumphant return, gestures of the fraternity of balloonists who, by dint of ideal weather and Western comradeship, have made Albuquerque the U.S. balloon capital.

"We have added a little excitement to their lives, and a lot of pride," Mr. Anderson said after standing knee-deep in the clumps of streamers that filled the trio's car.

There had been 17 previous attempts at crossing the Atlantic in a hot-air balloon. Some of them were fatal.

The three balloonists, two of whom had tried before in vain to cross the Atlantic, arrived amid chaos at the airport as their private jet was mobbed and officials abandoned scheduled welcoming ceremonies in favor of a safe escape.

Behind them were five balloons, multicolored and tethered, and near them was a replica of the Spirit of St. Louis, the plane in which Charles Lindbergh crossed the Atlantic by air half a century ago.

Now that our three famous citizens of New Mexico have made a triumphant crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in a balloon in the name of the United States," a resident recently said in a local letter to the editor, "one wonders if people of other parts of the country will finally get it through their thick skulls that New Mexico is really a part of the United States."

The three came home to the city that boasts a world champion balloonist, a national champion and an annual October balloon festival that draws enthusiasts from throughout the world.

They were treated to a cheer of "BALLOON! BALLOON!" and to a song written in their tribute:

From Albuquerque right by the silver moon, they sailed across the ocean by balloon.

It is said by those who live here that ballooning has become popular in these parts because of the ideal year-round weather.

You tie \$5,000 up on a toy and use it only two or three months — you're limited," said Michael Coplow, 34, an officer manager who has been ballooning for 3½ years.

"Here you can use it year-round. I used to fly in Texas and every time we landed we used to fight with the farmers. Here, there is so much open land and public land that you can go for miles."

Balloonist Sheri Bachtel noted that there are millionaire balloonists and that "there are people who don't know where their next bottle of propane is coming from."

"Here, it's the people, laid back and friendly," said Linda Niswander, who has worked on a balloon crew for two years. "They aren't like that everywhere. If I were someplace else I might not be in it."

It was a day of nothing but friendliness and pride for this city of 300,000. It was fitting climax to an event two years ago, when some Albuquerque balloonists formed a balloon fiesta committee and its new chairman proclaimed:

"What we feel is very important is that Albuquerque be known as the Hot-Air Balloon Capital of the World."

NEWARK, N.J., Aug. 27 (UPI) — A federal district court judge has reversed his decision to suppress material seized from two alleged Soviet spies and admitted it into evidence.

U.S. District Court Judge Frederick Lacey took the action Friday after the U.S. attorney's office asked him to reconsider his original order. Judge Lacey had suppressed the material Aug. 8 because he said the search warrant used to obtain it was too broad.

Valdik Enger, 39, and Rudolf Chernyaev, 43, Soviet citizens employed at the United Nations, were arrested on May 20 in Woodbridge. Both were indicted on charges of possessing top-secret U.S. military documents. Another Soviet citizen, Vladimir Zinaykin, was detained and named as an unindicted co-conspirator. However, he was not arrested because he had diplomatic immunity and has since left the United States.

Judge Lacey said that new information on the activities of the two defendants "convinces me that my initial determination must be revised." He said the new information, including film and video tapes of the Mr. Chernyaev's and Mr. Enger's activities, indicated that the two were "prime movers" in espionage against the United States.

According to the new information, Mr. Enger, using the name Jim, contacted a U.S. naval officer and asked him to obtain top-secret espionage material. The officer alerted his authorities to the request.

Mr. Enger allegedly instructed the officer to leave the material in empty food containers in various drop sites around the state. Jim allegedly sent the officer a letter and said that he would pay cash for a continued supply of military secrets.

The new information also said that it was Mr. Chernyaev who made the actual pickup of material from the drop sites.

Judge Lacey wrote another letter to the officer requesting material on submarine acoustic detection systems and instructed him to deposit it in an orange juice container. That container was seized from the third defendant, Mr. Zinaykin, and allegedly contained the material on espionage.

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However, in his new determination, the judge said "Zinaykin knew that the information in the canister was national defense information related to the security of the United States obtained through violation of the laws of the United States and hence property which he intended to steal."

The Justice Department said Friday that the U.S. citizen will be held by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in Miami pending parole hearings. Most of them were imprisoned in Bolivia on narcotics-related charges.

The parole commission could decide that they are eligible for parole now or that they must continue serving their terms in a U.S. federal prison.

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## Last Licks at Inflation

President Carter's main inflation fighter, Robert Strauss, is no longer making jest of his assignment. He began the effort to talk down prices and wages by saying inflation was leading, by a score of 100-0, in the early innings. He claimed later to have scored a run or two and to be "gaining" on the cost of everything. He knows now, along with everyone else, that the strategy of asking business and labor to hold increases below those of the last two years has failed. Prices are rising at an annual rate of more than 10 percent and will amount to about 8 percent even if the cost of food increases more slowly, as expected, in the months ahead.

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In Mr. Strauss' metaphor, and President Carter's tenure, the game is fast approaching the climactic final turns at bat. The inflationary sins of the recent past have now been absorbed by the economy. A few months remain before the teamsters, the auto workers and other pace-setting unions renegotiate their wages. When they are done, in early 1979, other unions and the still large nonunion segment of the labor force will demand the same or better and business firms will build the new labor costs into their price structures.

If Mr. Carter and the leaders of labor and business fail to find a formula for restraint in this next round, they will have to settle for a major restraint on the money supply by the Federal Reserve Board — the polite phrase for an induced recession. And no one, here or abroad, will profit from another American recession, least of all a President seeking reelection.

This is the meaning of the now daily plea by William Miller, the chairman of the Fed, that he not be left to do the job alone; recession is his only weapon. He wants the country to acknowledge the failure of Mr. Strauss' vague jawboning. He contends that unions and businesses that want to cooperate need a measurable standard — what used to be

called a wage and price guideline — set before them. And he has even suggested that they may need an incentive, a tax reduction for good behavior or a tax penalty for bad, to meet the standard.

The psychology of Mr. Miller's counsel seems elementary. No one wants to hold down his own prices or wages without some assurance that the next fellow will do likewise. Such counsel has been rejected in the past simply because guidelines and monetary incentives are perilously close to the point at which voluntary standards become enforceable controls. And government controls, all sides agree, are worse than the disease. The mere fear of controls could set off a spree of inflationary price increases.

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Mr. Carter, however, should be able to move to guidelines without undermining his pledge to avoid controls. The pledge may seem no more reliable than President Nixon's proved to be in 1971. But Congress has since rescinded the standby authority to impose controls; there can be no overnight surprise. So instead of flailing at "special interests," Mr. Carter needs in the time remaining to persuade the country that we have all become special pleaders and selfish engines of inflation and to raise a measure of restraint by which all can be judged. His aides have talked in terms of a 6 or 7 percent wage increase in 1979 and of a comparable limit for price increases — minus the gains in labor productivity — or a rise of 4 to 5 percent.

Not all will heed even such a standard. But in a credible atmosphere, where the many practice restraint, there is no shortage of devices for punishing the few. Tax breaks for some or penalties for others, or even controls, could then be applied selectively to reinforce a national will. But first there must be such a will and a quantifiable standard by which it can be judged.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## The Strategic Oil Reserve

Storing very large volumes of oil, rapidly turns out to be not quite so simple as the Carter administration had originally thought. It is easy enough in principle. You find a large underground cavern, pour in the oil and, in the event of an emergency like the Arab oil embargo, pump it back out to the refineries. The technology has been in use for decades. But it has never before been applied on the present gigantic scale, and the reserves have fallen far behind the administration's ambitious plans.

In late 1975, responding to the Arab embargo, Congress established the strategic petroleum reserve with a firm requirement that it was to contain 150 million barrels of oil by the end of this year. By the end of 1982 it was to contain about 500 million barrels — at that time, the equivalent of three months' imports. Unfortunately, the country's oil imports have nearly doubled since then. When Mr. Carter came into office, he immediately raised the targets for the reserve to 250 million barrels by the end of this year and 500 million by 1980. The idea was to demonstrate the vigor of the new administration. How is it coming along? Slowly, so far.

The Energy Department located a series of caverns along the Gulf Coast and began filling them last summer. The amount now in storage is only about 40 million barrels. The rate of filling the reservoirs is running around 225,000 barrels a day, although the Energy Department hopes to get it up to 800,000 barrels a day by the end of the year. The Energy Department currently hopes to get 125 million barrels in underground storage by the year's end, or in January at the latest. It will unfortunately fall short of the original statutory goal, let alone the Carter administration's much more ambitious one.

The delays have been, perhaps, inevitable. The reservoirs are caverns originally created by chemical companies in a process that uses

water to mine salt and other soluble minerals. Fresh water is pumped into underground deposits, and the minerals are recovered from the outflow. When the government took over the caverns, most of them were full of brine. Pumping it out is easy enough, but getting rid of hundreds of thousands of barrels of it every day — without inundating the state of Louisiana — is proving more difficult. The Energy Department has been drilling deep wells to reinject it into the earth. But the wells are having trouble handling the rising volumes. Eventually there are to be pipelines to carry it out to the Gulf of Mexico. But laying the lines takes time, and there is also the question of — ah, yes — the environmental impact. Some ecologists are worried about the effects on the gulf of this vast dumping operation. The Environmental Protection Agency is brooding on the case.

Regardless of the justification, the delays give cause for concern. The Senate Energy Committee is planning, correctly, to hold oversight hearings later this year. To fall behind in the oil-storage program only reinforces the worldwide impression that the United States does not take its energy commitments seriously, and cannot be relied on to meet its targets.

But it is not only a matter of the political consequences. The domestic oil industry is now capable of producing only a little over half of the oil that Americans consume. If anything should happen — embargo, war or natural disaster — to interrupt the flow from foreign wells, this country's only shock absorber would be the strategic reserves. The present reserve represents less than six days' imports. No one can measure mathematically the probability that imports will be cut off in the future. But it has happened before, and only the most foolish will permit themselves to believe that it could not happen again.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Chairman Hua's Travels

China came to be seen as an ideal and safe counterbalance to the Soviet Union. Just by sitting there next to the Soviet border, it forced Moscow to divide its attention and resources. In the 10 years up to 1977 over 10 percent of Soviet defense spending went to its forces along the Chinese border. This was more than Moscow spent on its forces facing NATO.

— From the Observer (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 28, 1903

WASHINGTON — Gunmen yesterday shot and wounded the U.S. vice consul to the Ottoman city of Beirut. First reports of the incident indicated that the official, William Magelson, had died, causing the United States to demand an investigation and put three cruisers of the U.S. European fleet on alert. It was later discovered that an error in reading the diplomatic cipher had led to the false report of Mr. Magelson's death, alleviating fears of aggravating tension between the United States and Turkey over the Balkans question.

#### Fifty Years Ago

August 28, 1928

PARIS — The world's first treaty to liquidate wars before they are declared was signed here yesterday by representatives of 15 of the major nations of the world. Dr. Eduard Benes, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, was the last to sign the Briand-Kellogg document at the Quai d'Orsay ceremony. The first to sign was Germany's representative, Dr. Stresemann. Others signing the document included the representatives of Belgium, France, Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State, Italy, and Japan.



## An Ambivalence on Secrets

By William F. Buckley Jr.

**N**EW YORK — In Canada, the prime minister, Mr. Trudeau, has brought an indictment against a journalist under the Official Secrets Act, which is accurately described by an attorney as making it a criminal offense to publish a classified document revealing how many cups of tea the average Canadian drinks. Much of Canada is up in arms over the indictment of the *Toronto Sun's* Peter Worthington, the first newspaperman in Canadian history to be had up under that vague and ominous act.

"There is no question in anybody's mind," wrote the editor of the *Edmonton Journal*, ". . . that the decision to prosecute the Sun was based on a vindictiveness, presumably following the old John F. Kennedy dictum, 'Don't get mad — get even.' You see, Worthington and his paper are irreverent critics of Trudeau, and the gentleman does not suffer criticism gladly."

### Not Enemies

What triggered the episode was a statement by Trudeau in Parliament to the effect that although it may be that the KGB is an enemy of Canada, it is not true that the Soviet Union is an enemy of Canada. That is on the order of saying that a mugger's right arm should be prosecuted, but not the mugger. Trudeau expanded by saying that presumably there were CIA agents operating in Canada, but the United States is not an enemy of Canada. Right? Neither is the CIA an enemy of Canada. It is not engaged in stealing Canadian secrets, encouraging Canadian separation or — a mistake, perhaps — disparaging Pierre Trudeau.

But notwithstanding Peter Worthington's publication (he proceeded to publish an account of KGB activity in Canada) he favors an Official Secrets Act of some sort, believing that any government is crazy that does not take steps to protect its genuinely secret information.

Which brings us to the case of Philip Agee. He is a former CIA operative, described in London's *Daily Telegraph* by its Washington reporter as — quoting an unnamed CIA counterintelligence officer — "probably the worst traitor since Kim Philby."

Philip Agee was recently in Havana, and it was there that he announced a new publication, to be called Covert Action. The principal feature will be a monthly revelation of the names of CIA operatives around the world, plus a guide to the means of detecting them. Having been exposed, Agee assures his readers, they will be rendered ineffective and probably have to leave. If they decline to leave, someone in the host country may take matters into his own hands. As was done two years ago in Athens when, after his name was given out, Richard Welch, CIA agent, was assassinated.

The truth of the matter is that mastery of the technology of radioactive-waste disposal is not impossible and, in fact, is not too far in the future. Experimentally, it has been shown that we can make synthetic minerals incorporate into them the nuclear wastes, and immobilize the radioactive atoms so that, when they are buried, even exposure to groundwater, heat or pressure will not seriously affect them. We have been doing it at Penn State for five years now, and it's no wonder people are confused.

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## obituaries

## Film Star Charles Boyer, 78

PHOENIX, Ariz., Aug. 27 (AP) — Charles Boyer, 78, the French-born actor who courted a bevy of leading ladies in films of the 1930s and 1940s and became one of the top Warner Brothers stars, died yesterday at a local hospital.

Mr. Boyer, who would have been 79 tomorrow, was found unconscious at his home. He died a short time after being hospitalized. An autopsy will be conducted. A hospital spokesman said a heart attack was suspected.

Mr. Boyer, whose wife of 44 years, Patricia, died Thursday, became the highest paid star at Warner Brothers in 1945.

During the 1930s and 1940s, he epitomized the continental gallant — suave, impeccable of manner and dress. He played the polished

lover to many of Hollywood's leading ladies, yet had the strength and authority to be convincing as a man.

Unlike many romantic stars, he moved easily into character parts with middle age. In one film, he portrayed the father of Leslie Caron. He seemed to have no vanity about his appearance and willingly played roles in which he looked older than he was, even at times appearing without his toupee if the character called for it.

As Pepe LeMoko

Perhaps he is best remembered for his role as the thief Pepe LeMoko in "Algerians." Mimes later mimed him with the line he supposedly used to lure Hedy Lamarr: "Come with me to the casbah."

Actually, Mr. Boyer never made such an invitation to a casbah, and neither did anyone else in the film.

The leading ladies he courted in films included Grete Garbo, Irene Dunne, Bette Davis, Ingrid Bergman, Claudette Colbert and Jennifer Jones, as well as Miss Lamarr.

Among his earlier films were: "Caravan," 1934; "Private Worlds," 1935; "Shanghai" and "Break of Hearts," 1935; "Le Bonheur," and "Garden of Allah," 1936; "History Is Made at Night," 1937; "Conquest," and "Tovarich," 1937; "Algerians," 1938; "All This and Heaven Too," 1940; "Hold Back the Dawn," 1941; "Gaslight," 1944; "Arch of Triumph," 1948; "The Happy Time," 1952; and "Madame de... 1953."

During his early years in Hollywood he kept in touch with France, and returned to serve in the French Army. He was released in December, 1939, and returned to Hollywood where he became a rallying point for the Free French movement in the United States.

Among his later films were: "Fanny," 1962; "Paris Burning," 1968; "The Madwoman of Chaillot," 1969, and "Barefoot in the Park," 1963.

Mr. Boyer also proved himself an artist of stature on Broadway, starring in "Don Juan in Hell" in 1951, two years later in "King Sir" and in "Lord Pengo" in 1962.

In 1951, he entered a partnership with actors Dick Powell and David Niven and actress Ida Lupino.

Their first effort was the Four Star Playhouse anthology of television.

Mr. Boyer was born in Figeac, France. He started acting in school

plays and rehearsed with self-written plays.

He knew how to capitalize on his natural attributes — smoky eyes, fine features and a French accent that he never lost. He became a U.S. citizen in 1942.

He and his wife had lived in Paradise Valley, a suburb of Phoenix, for the past year. Their only child, Michael, died of a self-inflicted gunshot wound in 1965 at the age of 21.

## Georgia B. Brown

HENDERSON, N.C., Aug. 27 (UPI) — Georgia B. Brown, 85, who became the first woman to parachute from an airplane in 1913, died Friday in Long Beach, Calif.

Verla Poythress, Mrs. Brown's daughter, said yesterday that she died of complications from pneumonia.

Known as Tiny Broadwick, "The Doll Girl of Aviation," the 5-foot-tall Mrs. Brown made her first jump in 1908 from a balloon and went on to jump more than 1,000 times in barnstorming tours across the United States. During those jumps, she never wore a spare parachute and suffered nothing more serious than a broken wrist, and scratches.

The shroud was last tested in 1976 by Swiss criminologist Max Frei. He concluded from pollen evidence that the cloth dated back to Christ's day and was at one time in the ancient Palestine area.

The U.S. team will have about 30 members from the Los Alamos scientific laboratory in New Mexico, the Air Force Academy in Colorado Springs, Colo., and the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif.

Verner Miller and Ernie Brooks, two of the team's photographers now in Turin for the public display, said that the October study would have two objectives — to determine what caused the image on the cloth and to reveal any unseen detail through image enhancement techniques.

## No Carbon Dating

"We are not being allowed to do any carbon dating," Mr. Miller said. "We asked, but permission was not granted. So we won't be trying to date the cloth as such."

Permission was given for "non-destructive testing," Mr. Miller said the team assumes that it can test the entire 14-foot-3-inch by 3-foot-7-inch shroud.

He said that the bulletproof glass top would be taken off the case, but that no member of the team or their instruments may touch the cloth itself. The team will use techniques including X-ray fluorescence, soft X-rays, ultraviolet studies with radiometers, and infrared imagery.

"We will certainly be able to say whether some of those marks were caused by blood," Mr. Miller said.

## Court Refuses

## Mitchell Parole

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 27 (UPI) — A federal judge Friday denied a request by former Attorney General John Mitchell for immediate release from federal prison

where he is serving a sentence on Watergate cover-up charges.

But after an informal meeting with lawyers involved in the case, U.S. District Judge Frank Johnson Jr. ordered the U.S. Parole Commission and Attorney General Griffin Bell to show cause within 10 days why Mr. Mitchell should not be released.

Mr. Mitchell's lawyers say he is the only inmate who has not received credit for medical furlough time and has been denied equal treatment under the law.

**Pakistan Says Bhutto Misused Media**

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan, Aug. 27 (AP) — The Pakistani government today issued a white paper detailing alleged misuse of Pakistan's news media by deposed Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto during his 12 years of rule, including shutting down dissident newspapers and arrest and harassment of journalists.

The 318-page report includes 41 pages of copies of documents, many of them in Mr. Bhutto's handwriting and over his signature, giving specific orders to throttle the news media. This process, the white paper says, continued until the armed forces overthrew Mr. Bhutto in July 1977.

Mr. Bhutto is under sentence of death, having been convicted on a charge of having conspired four years ago to murder a political opponent. An appeal is in process, and its outcome is uncertain.

Mr. Bhutto, the report alleges, used newspapers, the government-owned radio and television stations and the news agencies Associated Press of Pakistan and National Press Trust to create a Stalin-like personality cult.

## Second of Three

The report is the second of three intended to expose Mr. Bhutto's alleged excesses in various fields. The first, charging that he stole a "landslide victory" by rigging the March 1977 national elections, was published July 25. A massive anti-Bhutto campaign alleging election rigging throughout Pakistan during the summer of 1977. The elections were thrown out when the military took over the administra-

tors, what it calls immoral and illegal treatment of jailed editors and use of false income-tax and other cases against them.

It says that Mr. Bhutto banned more than three dozen newspapers and publications, arrested more than 100 journalists at one time or another, and made constant attempts to break up or infiltrate journalists unions.

When articles about the opposition did appear, the report says, they were completely distorted or couched to malign opposition leaders in the public eye. The report says that rebuttals by these leaders were never allowed to be published.

## Reports of Killings

Mr. Bhutto's government was greatly irritated by reporting during the summer 1977 campaign for his ouster. When his security forces, especially the federal security force that he himself commanded, shot at demonstrators, nearly 1,000 persons were killed, but, the report says, the government did not want these killings reported abroad.

The report says that opposition political parties were blacked out completely in official news media, and alleges intimidation of independent newspapers by withdrawal of government advertising — the largest source of income for Pakistani newspapers — outright closure of the papers, arrest of their edi-

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QUIMBAYA TREASURE — Incense burner in the shape of a human face is one of the gold pieces from Quimbaya Treasure which are being allowed to leave Spain for the first time to be shown at the Royal Academy in London as part of the Gold of El Dorado Exhibition. The treasure, with items dating from 500 A.D. to 1,000 A.D., was presented to Spain by Colombia in 1892. The Quimbayas, a Colombian tribe, were renowned gold workers.

## Argentina Is Said to Move Widow to Peron Property

By David F. Belnap

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 27 (WP) — Isabel Peron, Argentina's imprisoned former president, was transferred yesterday to a new place of detention on the country estate of her late husband, Juan Peron, 30 miles southwest of here, officials said.

A military helicopter flew Mrs. Peron to the 50-acre property, which is surrounded by a concrete wall nine feet high. She had been confined to an officer's house at an inland naval installation at Azul, southwest of here, for 22 months.

The news agency Noticias Argentinas said that stringent security measures were being enforced in the country estate of her late husband, Juan Peron, 30 miles southwest of here, for 22 months.

The transfer has yet to be confirmed by Argentina's ruling military junta. The army said that a communiqué about Mrs. Peron would be issued later.

... Guest Mansion

As vice president after her husband returned from Spain to a comeback here, Mrs. Peron succeeded the controversial strong man when he died in June, 1974. The 47-year-old widow has been in custody since a military uprising deposed her disgraced administration in March, 1976.

She was first confined to a governor's guest mansion among Andes mountain lakes 850 miles southwest of here. On Oct. 29, 1976, she was moved to Azul, site of a navy arsenal and munitions factory.

Reports of an impending transfer began circulating early this month. They said that Mrs. Peron and a maid would occupy the main

## Few Visitors

Court sources said that, while custody on the estate would resemble a status of house arrest, Mrs. Peron's legal status as a detained person allowed no substantial liberties and few visitors.

She is on trial in three district courts, hearing five separate cases against her on charges of embezzlement, conspiracy and misfeasance in office. She is held in preventive detention by judicial order in four of the cases.

She is also detained by order of the junta under a decree sanctioning persons blamed for irresponsibility in the discharge of official duties.

Because of this last sanction, Mrs. Peron has challenged the validity of all of the court cases, alleging double jeopardy. Her challenges are now before a court of appeal.

© Los Angeles Times

## Kenya Moderation to Continue

## Kenya Promises Steady Course

By Thomas W. Lippman

NAIROBI, Aug. 27 (WP) — Daniel Arap Moi, who took over as interim president of Kenya after the death of Jomo Kenyatta on Tuesday, has said that he and his colleagues in the government are "absolutely determined" to run the country in accordance with Mr. Kenyatta's domestic and international policies.

Kenya, Mr. Moi said, would continue to be a stabilizing force amid the turbulence of Africa, to seek good relations with all neighboring

countries and to pursue Mr. Kenyatta's moderate internal political system.

The interim president seemed relaxed and very much in command during a brief conversation Friday in his vice-presidential office, where he is still working. He declined to discuss details of his program or to go much beyond an official statement pledging that the country would "continue to uphold democratic institutions" and pursue the domestic and foreign policies, including "our policy of nonalignment," that the late President Kenyatta set.

Mr. Moi said it had been agreed in Cabinet meetings he has been conducting since Mr. Kenyatta's death that no specifics of foreign or domestic policy would be decided until after the state funeral on Thursday.

What matters most, he said, is "to insure an orderly transition." He and his Cabinet, which includes powerful ministers whose support he needs to consolidate his position, "will be strict" in their efforts to insure that no individual or faction threatens the country's internal stability.

So far, the soft-spoken leader said, he had been gratified by the way "the people have contained themselves."

A teacher-turned-politician, Mr. Moi is technically president only for a period up to 90 days, with powers limited by the constitution. But he is a heavy favorite to be nominated for the office by Kenya's sole political party, the Kenya African National Union, and thus to assume full control.

With a broad grin, he declined to say if he expected to be president of Kenya when the transition period ends, but the party has acted. "It is for the people to decide," he said. "The late president was a very democratic man, he always consulted with them, he said, promising that the new government would do like-wise."

**This or That Individual**

Mr. Moi is believed to be moving quickly to consolidate support for his succession, but he said that he did not want to say anything that would encourage speculation. This was the wrong time, he said, to talk about "this or that individual" would affect the country's future.

The choice of a president is strictly an internal Kenyan matter, he said, although outsiders could be assured that whoever was chosen would adhere to the country's traditional policies, which are generally moderate, pro-Western and nonideological.

Although Mr. Kenyatta was at least 86 years old when he died, he had discouraged any talk of his departure, and no advance funeral planning was done, not even the selection of a burial site. It has now been decided that he will be interred in a mausoleum on the grounds of the Kenyan Parliament. Construction crews were at work on it Friday.

## U.S. to Send Marshall

NAIROBI, Aug. 27 (UPI) — The United States sent the military expert who directed John F. Kennedy's funeral to Kenya yesterday and Britain flew in a two-ton gun carriage that will bear the body of President Kenyatta at his state funeral on Thursday.

Justice Thurgood Marshall of U.S. Supreme Court, who helped write Kenya's constitution, was named to head the U.S. delegation to the ceremony. The delegation includes President Carter's son Jeff, U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, Coretta King, widow of Martin Luther King Jr., Rear Adm. Samuel Packard, commander of the U.S. Middle East naval task force, Rep. Charles Diggs, D-Mich., and Mayor Richard Hatcher of Gary, Ind.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania is expected.

Paul Miller, director of ceremonies and special events for the U.S. Army in Washington, organized Mr. Kennedy's funeral in 1963. He is to help organize the Nairobi ceremonies.

Britain shipped a gun carriage and a load of blank artillery rounds for a military salute. The carriage, similar to the one used to carry the coffin of Sir Winston Churchill, was accompanied by a British military expert. Embalmers for Mr. Kenyatta's body were also flown from Britain.

## 16. Your girlfriend forgot to write. Maybe.

(Another good reason to call home.)

"An international call is the next best thing to being there."

## PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

## LIDO

NORMANDIE 116 CHAMPS-ÉLYSÉES

NOUVELLE SUPER-REVUE

"Allez Lido"

210 F.

1/2 DINER DANSANT

1/2 CHAMP. diner suggestion

REVUE

22 H 30 CHAMP



## BUSINESS

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1978

## FINANCE

Page 7

### Many Speculators Shun Gold Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — Many speculators abandoned the gold futures market last week, demoralized by the U.S. dollar's relative stability abroad and the government's plan to defend its currency by auctioning larger amounts of gold.

By the end of the week, gold prices had plunged \$9.60 to \$10.70 an ounce on New York's Commodity Exchange Inc. The heavy liquidation paraded futures to their lowest prices since late July, when gold began its spectacular climb to record highs.

December gold contracts collapsed to \$202.60 an ounce, nearly \$19 under the prices reached the previous week. Traders said the sharp losses accumulated steadily despite several rally attempts.

#### Overextended

"The U.S. Treasury's announcement that it would sell an additional 3 million ounces of gold knocked the wind out of the market. Deutsche mark futures were moderately lower.

Along with the huge setback in gold futures, the Japanese yen and Swiss franc skidded sharply on Chicago's international monetary market. Deutsche mark futures were moderately lower.

Speculators were disappointed when the dollar stabilized and gold retreated. They decided to take their profits and run."

Norton Walsuck, a vice president at Commodity Services Inc., said the realization that the U.S. currency was temporarily oversold triggered the turnaround in gold futures.

"But the basic reasons for the dollar's weakness and the strength in gold are still with us," he added. "And the fact that the Treasury is going to sell some more gold hasn't solved any of those underlying problems."

The speculation was particularly evident in the action of certain stocks on Thursday. Gambling-related issues formed the core of this speculation — fanned by buying on the part of individuals rather than big institutional investors, according to analysts — but the frenzy spread to other stocks as well.

Resorts International's Class A shares, trading at their loftiest prices

ever, climbed 5% to 103½ after selling as high as 104½. Four years ago, this same stock had been hammered down to a low of one dollar a share. The speculative boom in Resorts International stock has been tied this year to the casino opened by the company on Atlantic City's steel pier. Also, the company recently announced plans to split its stock 3 for 1.

Matching the runup of Resorts on the American Stock Exchange was a flurry the same day in Bally Manufacturing on the Big Board. Helping to lift Bally, the leading producer of slot machines used in gambling casinos, was a brokerage-house recommendation. Bally jumped 2½ points Thursday to finish at 49½ after reaching a record price of 50½.

There was, however, more to come. On Friday, Resorts rocketed ahead 124 points to 115½, while Bally bounded up 4½ points to 54½.

But perhaps the most telltale sign of stock-market exuberance appeared in the movement of a little-known Amex company called Computer Investors Group. This small computer-leasing concern, which had sustained heavy losses since 1973, finished the previous week at a price of just under \$1 a share. Early last week, management reported an operating profit for the most recent quarter, and the stock began to run. On Thursday, it sold as high as 7½ — which meant a thumping gain of 700 percent within the space of four trading days — before simmering down somewhat to close at 6½ a point for the session.

Meanwhile, one Wall Street money manager warned that the market could be vulnerable to a price correction, simply because so many smaller issues have compiled impressive gains within the last two years, especially on the Amex and in the over-the-counter market. Thus, some investors could decide to cash in their profits and enjoy the luxury of paying long-term capital gains to the Internal Revenue Service.

Nothing influences the attitude of investors — and investment advisors — as much as the action of the stock market itself. Thus, after they see a prolonged rally, participants generally become bullish. But with a spate of plummeting prices, the bears begin to roar Wall Street. There is, in fact, a saying that goes like this: "When the market is rising who needs analysis? When the market is falling who needs stocks?"

Evidence of industrial demand for copper, along with worries about political instability in major African and South American producing nations, enabled most copper futures to advance 0.25 cent a pound.

Meanwhile, soybean futures netted substantial weekly gains on the Chicago Board of Trade. While much of the buying that lifted prices by 12½ to 23½ cents a bushel was said to be technical, analysts also noted fundamental reasons for the strength.

Tanzania Begins Census

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Twenty thousand census takers began today a week-long effort to count Tanzanians and foreigners in the country. It is the country's first population census in 11 years.

### New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (AP-DJ) — The stock market spent last week knocking on the door marked 900 on the Dow Jones industrial average, but it found few eager buyers at home. It was a week during which individual issues such as National Airlines soared on merger developments and speculative activity reared its head in other sectors of the market. For its part, the Dow average finally closed at 895.53, with a net loss of 1.30 points for the week.

National Airlines rose 6½ points to 364 in a day, propelled by a proposal from Pan American World Airways to acquire National at a price of \$35 a share. Servomation, wooed by a pair of corporate suitors, rose 5% to 49 on Friday.

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Resorts International's Class A shares, trading at their loftiest prices ever, climbed 5% to 103½ after selling as high as 104½. Four years ago, this same stock had been hammered down to a low of one dollar a share. The speculative boom in Resorts International stock has been tied this year to the casino opened by the company on Atlantic City's steel pier. Also, the company recently announced plans to split its stock 3 for 1.

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## Euromarket

(Continued From Page 7)  
 International Airlines stock, which closed Thursday at 154, up 1 1/2.  
 Frab Bank International has on offer \$25 million of eight-year floating-rate notes, carrying interest of 4 point above the London interbank offered rate with a minimum of 6 1/2 percent. European Investment Bank plans a \$100-million issue, due 1990.

EBI also intends to raise 75 million guilders (about \$34.3 million). The seven-year notes, carrying a 7 1/2-percent coupon, are expected to be priced at 99.5. Lead manager is Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank.

In the Deutsche mark sector, trading was generally more active and prices gained 4 1/2 to 5 1/2 point on the week. A 10-year issue was announced by the Commonwealth of Australia for 200 million DM, led by Deutsche Bank. It should "have no great problems," one trader said, noting a "somewhat weak" 6-percent coupon but adding that "Australia is a good name."

The price of a 150-million-DM, 10-year Eurobond of Den Norske Stats Oljesselskap AS (StatOil) was fixed Friday at 99.5, with a 6-percent coupon. Deutsche Bank said. The issue is guaranteed by the Norwegian government.

The strength of the Tokyo stock market, one dealer said, contributed to the attraction of Iriko-Kenwood Corp.'s 40-million DM, eight-year convertible issue, which was priced at par, bearing a 3 1/2-percent semi-annual coupon.

Similarly, Cassio Computer has on offer 40 million DM of unguaranteed convertible notes, due 1985. The notes will be convertible into Cassio shares starting November.

Credit national is negotiating a five-year, 100-million-mark private placement, with 5.75 percent coupon and an indicated price of 99.5. Sources said. Commerzbank ag is expected to lead manager.

Elsewhere, Banco Nacional do Desenvolvimento Economico, of Brazil, plans to offer for public subscription 75 million Swiss francs of 5 percent, 10-year bonds, Credit Suisse said.

**Eurobond Yields\***  
 Week Ended August 23  
 (U.S. Dollars)

International institutions	8.86%
Industrials, long term	8.73%
Industrials, medium term	8.88%
Canadian dollars, medium term	9.39%
French franc, long term	10.03%
Unit of acc., long term	7.75%

\* Calculated by London Stock Exchange

**Market Turnover**  
 Week Ended August 25, 1978  
 (Millions of U.S. Dollars)

Total	Dollar Equivalent
Cedel	590.50
Eurocel	1,365.1



Used from International

Dave Revering of the Oakland A's enters the record book by becoming the first major league baseball player to be ejected from a game by a fill-in umpire during a one-day strike. Revering was arguing about a called strike three with Al Foreman before he got the thumb in the game against the New York Yankees.

## Friday and Saturday Line Scores

**Friday's Games**  
 AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota 6, Toronto 3, 11 9  
 422 202 012 3 11 9

Seattle, 13, D. Jackson (5), Sutton (8) and Wynn; Kirkwood, Willis (7) and Ashby, W.-Kirkwood, 3-1. L-Geran, 74. HR-Toronto, Woods (3).

Milwaukee 6, Detroit 2, 9 4  
 400 001 020 2-9 4

Cincinnati, 18-4. Hitz-Milwaukee, Cooper (19). Detroit, LeFever (8).

Oakland 6, New York 6, 6 2  
 400 000 000-6 6 2

J. Johnson, Howerton (7), Broberg (8) and Robins; Gossage, Clevenger (9) and Munson, M.-Gossage, 18-2. L-Geran, 74. HR-New York, Rivers (2). (10). Johnson (10).

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5, 6 2  
 400 000 000-6 6 2

Porter, Luehr (7) and Plummer; D. Martinez and Demensky, W.-D. Martinez, 10-10. L-Geran, 74. HR-Baltimore, L. May (20).

Kansas City 6, Texas 2, 5 0  
 400 000 000-2 5 0

Gore, Bird (7) and Porter; McRaeck, and Sundberg, W.-McRaeck, 19-11. L-Gore, 74. HR-Texas, River (2). Porter (11). Texas, Zisk (13).

Cleveland 6, Boston 5, 5 1  
 100 000 000-2 6 0

Schroeder, German (8), Knowles (18), Bohm (8) and Carter; Montesano, Minton (2).

California 6, New York 5, 4 8  
 101 002 010-4 12 0

Arias, D. Miller (4) and Downing; Eckerly and Flack, W.-Eckerly, 15-6. L-Arias, 8-8. HR-Boston, Rice (20).

Seattle 6, Baltimore 2, 2 1  
 000 000 000-2 5 1

McGill, Todd (7) and Plummer; D. Martinez and Demensky, W.-D. Martinez, 10-10. L-Geran, 74. HR-Baltimore, L. May (20).

Texas 6, Milwaukee 2, 7 0  
 100 000 000-2 7 0

Gore, Bird (7) and Porter; McRaeck, and Sundberg, W.-McRaeck, 19-11. L-Gore, 74. HR-Texas, River (2). Porter (11). Texas, Zisk (13).

Cleveland 6, Boston 5, 5 1  
 100 000 000-2 6 0

Schroeder, German (8), Knowles (18), Bohm (8) and Carter; Montesano, Minton (2).

Philadelphia 6, Boston 5, 5 1  
 100 000 000-2 6 0

Porter, Luehr (7) and Plummer; D. Martinez and Demensky, W.-D. Martinez, 10-10. L-Geran, 74. HR-Baltimore, L. May (20).

Kansas City 6, Texas 2, 5 0  
 400 000 000-2 5 0

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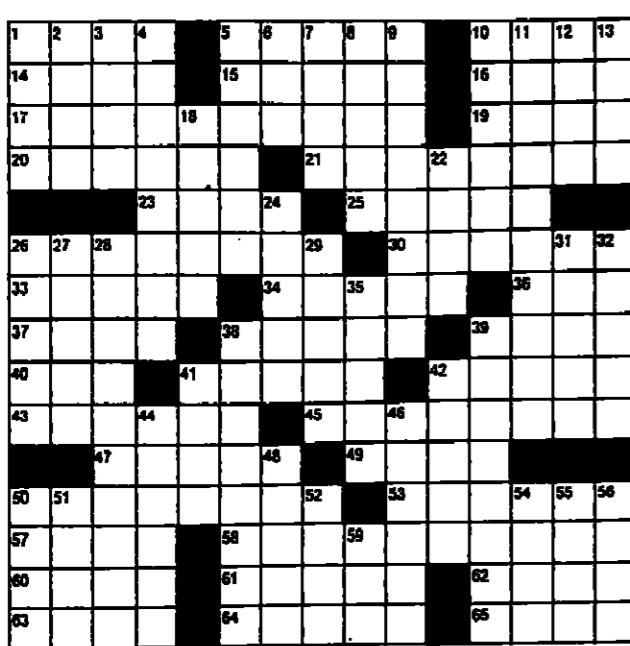
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Philadelphia 6, Boston 5, 5 1  
 100 000 000-2

CROSSWORD *By Eugene T. Maleska*

**ACROSS**

- Snorri Sturluson
- Part of Indira's wardrobe
- Spouts
- Homophone for lane
- Make a try
- Bluish green
- Cut short, as rhythm
- Gathered collar
- Declare
- Leave the Old Sod for new sod
- Blighted urban area
- She wrote "The Sun Is My Undoing"
- Abstracts
- Shade of blue
- Relative of neon
- "Robinson Crusoe" author
- Gangster group
- Winglike
- Memorize
- Plant cultivated for grain
- Conducted
- Calabrian staple
- Vicki Baum's "Grand"
- Abounded
- Roget compilation

**DOWN**

- Lanchester or Maxwell
- "The Last of Pompeii"
- Clamors
- Progenitor
- Dividing membrane
- Chicken — king
- Pace
- List components
- Any act promoting rebellion
- Shaken
- Evenness of temper
- Small clump
- Berths for liners
- Vaccines
- Coal buckets
- Examinee's statement
- Chesterfield
- Like some highways
- Prefix with cede or date
- Scoundrel
- Russian form of John
- Roebuck
- Avid
- Bretton or Briton
- Peteman's target
- Synthetic fabric
- Heredity factor
- Natives of Ecbatana
- Glorify
- Martinique volcano
- Unable to make the grade
- Old Vic equipment
- Automation
- Ferry fares for Charon
- Wears away by usage, as cloth
- Befitting a woman of refinement
- Franciscan
- Marsh product
- Cuckold's headgear
- Grumble
- "My God, to Thee"
- Medicinal herb
- Tropical fish
- Geometric solid
- For men only
- Fluctuate
- Useful tag-on from Latin
- Tear
- Poetic time of day

**NEW YORK (AP)**  
The following stocks and bonds, supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., are the stocks of which the latest price quotations have been sold (Net Asset Value) or bought (value plus sales charge) Friday.

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# Caulkins Victorious Twice And Ties Butterfly Record

From Wire Dispatches

BERLIN, Aug. 27—Tracy Caulkins raised her total of gold medals to five and world records to four yesterday as U.S. swimmers captured three of five events at the world swimming championships.

Caulkins, 15, tied the world mark of 2 minutes, 9.87 seconds in winning the women's 200-meter butterfly. Later she helped the U.S. women's team establish a world mark of 3:43.43 in the 400-meter freestyle.

"It had not been so cold. I

probably could have broken the world record" in the butterfly, Caulkins said.

## Misses the Record

Joe Bottom of the United States won the men's 100-meter butterfly in 54.30, just off the world record of 54.18 he set last year.

The Soviet Union, meanwhile, increased its gold medal collection to six with victories by Vladimir Salmikov in the men's 1,500-meter freestyle and by Irina Kalinina in the women's platform diving. The

Russians were still far behind the U.S. team in the 49-nation championships. U.S. swimmers have won 20 gold medals.

Salmikov set a European record in capturing the 1,500-meter men's freestyle, but was more than a second behind the world mark.

Caulkins, who previously set world records in the 200-meter and 400-meter medleys, outswam teammate Nancy Hogshead, who finished in 2:11.30, well ahead of Andrea Pollack, the queen of East German swimmers and holder of the previous world record.

The U.S. victory in the women's 400-meter freestyle, the final event of the evening, meant the East Germans were still without a gold medal in the championships, which end tomorrow. The East Germans finished second in the relay in 3:47.31 and Canada took third in 3:49.59.

The freestyle relay was the only event the U.S. women won in the 1976 Montreal Olympics, which saw East Germany emerge as the leader in women's swimming.

Greg Jagerburg's second-place finish behind teammate Bottom gave the United States the top two places in the 100-meter men's butterfly. Jagerburg finished ahead of Peter Arvidsson of Sweden.

The story starts in an overburdened French relay in the 1920s. How to record the onslaught of freight cars and still have time for a civilized lunch? One Monsieur Debrie had the solution: an open shutter camera with the film sliding past the aperture in time with the freight cars entering the yard. Such a camera will show everything a blur except the one thing M. Debrie was interested in: railcars. The principle, if not the railcars, was taken over by a somewhat more graceful industry, and the first sports photo-finish was made at a U.S. horse-track in 1929.

Interpreting the photos proved surprisingly tricky. While officials debated the merits of defining nostril or upper-lip as heralding the real winner was there to be picked out if they could just see... faster. Like a clock automatically triggered by the start and finish of a race. The backroom boys at Bulova and Omega got busy and were soon successful; the game ever since has been to match the technology to the sport. In swimming the need was quite clear, and the match-up was received.

## In the Old Days

"Used to be there were great hassles between the judges," recounts Bill Lippman of the International Amateur Swimming Federation. "We'd sit down at poolside and just take a little vote." No longer. Omega's new clocking system, which made its debut in Berlin last week, leaves only the stroke-evaluating judges in business during the race; its hundredth-of-a-second accuracy takes care of the rest.

The system used in Berlin is completely "hands-off." The clock readings are coded as an electron stream which, routed by computer, rematerializes as numbers on scoreboard and television screen with no possibly tired, definitely hurried clerk doing the transcription. As one CBS technician remembers: "Just try making no mistakes copying hundreds of 5-digit numbers with a Howard Cosell type yelling 'faster, faster' at your back."

Mechanical diligence can, as the name implies, be readily mechanized; but another human limitation is less easily outstripped. Skiers have only a few seconds to start their run, and the clock starts when they do. But since the clock for swimmers starts when the beeper goes off, a swimmer who remains on the block a fraction of a second too long can swim 100 meters at a world-record time that will never be noticed. To purists this is insufferable.

## The Lure of Competition

Now self-determined swimming starts would yield more "pure" times, true, but they would also destroy swimming as a competitive sport. And it's neck-and-neck competition that so often aches two swimmers to leave world records flailing several meters back.

The accuracy of the Berlin pool raises a problem other sports will soon be facing: clocks are now one step ahead of even the best facilities in which they are used. The championship pool was rebuilt with thoroughness last year — even the 1-centimeter thickness of the touchboards was taken into account. But although the architect can justly call this "the most accurate pool ever," Lane 4 is some 3 millimeters longer than Lane 3. This means that if Caulkins had started the 200-meter butterfly Saturday night in Lane 3 instead of Lane 4, she would have broken the world record by a good three hundredths of a second instead of just tying it. Until such slippage is calibrated away, any improvement in the clocking accuracy will be wasted.

## A Change of Tactics

These measurement developments have had their rebound effects on swimming itself. The U.S. team coach, George Haines, observed: "In the early days swimmers would sometimes fake their finishes, making a splash at the wall and that sort of thing. But the touch-pads that stop the clock today won't be set off by such a wave, so there's no more needless splashing, no tossing of a handful of water towards the wall at the finish. On the positive side we are seeing a bit more rolling to the side, especially in the freestyle, as the swimmers stretch out to hit that touch-pad at water level first."

The face of the game is changing. Not much longer will sports minded judges crouch by the finish line, cradled stopwatchers in hand — they're changing into computer specialists leaning over wiring circuits, attentive to photostats.

But since people are still involved unpredictability is just displaced, not vanquished: "It was my first big assignment," recalls Pierre Tosin, now sports director of Omega Timing, "the swimming trials at Mexico City in '66, and we were using a new starting gun that plugged in to start the timing clocks. Well the starter must have come straight from the ranch: Once the swimmers were on the blocks ready to go he dropped the hooked-up starting gun, reached under his jacket, pulled out an ivory-handled real pistol, and blasted a hole in the ceiling with it. Naturally the swimmers took off, but not our electronic clocks."

**Orantes Eliminates Fibak**

PROKLINE, Mass., Aug. 27 (AP) — Defending champion Samuel Orantes advanced to the semifinals of the U.S. Pro Tennis Championship yesterday, eliminating Wojtek Fibak, as the quarterfinal round ended on a sour note.

In the last quarterfinal action, third-seed Corrado Barazzutti won colorless decision as seventh-seed Higueras quit with an alleged injury in the second set.

Barazzutti and Higueras took to court in a boring baseline-to-baseline game with the softest of volleys. Neither would gamble, the point took 127 strokes to be decided and the crowd hooted continually as neither player showed aggressiveness.

The fans became even more restless as the umpire asked several times, at the request of the players, at talking to be kept to a minimum during play. Barazzutti was the last complainant and all his comments brought more boos and applause.

Orantes led the advance into the semifinals with a 6-4, 6-3 victory over the sixth-seeded Fibak. He was joined by fifth-seed Harold Solomon, who toyed with John McEnroe, 6-2, 6-2, as the clay courts dried out after two days of play.

Arthur Ashe, seeded eighth, advanced with a 6-4, 6-1 victory over 12th-seed Jose Luis Clerc. Ashe had little trouble as he methodically defeated Clerc, who upset second-seed Raul Ramirez in the third round.

Reference Frank Hammond had to talk to the officials' booth to get Higueras back on the court for the second set. Higueras donned re-



Tires fly through the air in the Dutch Grand Prix after a collision between the Tyrrell of Didier Pironi and the Arrow of Riccardo Patrese. Neither driver was injured in the first-lap crash.

## Andretti Captures Dutch Race As Peterson Remains Behind

From Wire Dispatches

ZANDVOORT, The Netherlands, Aug. 27 — Mario Andretti led from start to finish today to win the Dutch Formula 1 Grand Prix and give the JPS-Lotus team its fourth 1-2 sweep of the season.

Andretti, like Caulkins, complained of the nighttime chill. "I knew that nobody could beat me today," he said. "That's why I wanted to break my own world record. If it had been a bit warmer, I would have beaten my record. But especially on the last 25 meters, I got very stiff."

Bottom, like Caulkins, complained of the nighttime chill. "I knew that nobody could beat me today," he said. "That's why I wanted to break my own world record. If it had been a bit warmer, I would have beaten my record. But especially on the last 25 meters, I got very stiff."

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## Only One Shows Up

## Maze Race for Robot Mice Fails to Lure Contestants

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Aug. 27 (NYT) — It was post time at Philadelphia's Civic Center, an enthusiastic crowd packed the special benches set up around the track and five television organizations had their cameras trained on the action.

The second regional running of the "Amazing Micro Mouse Maze Contest" for robot mice was about to start. About 6,000 entrants had been registered for the great race with its sponsoring organization, the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, and there were high expectations for thrilling sport.

Some leading U.S. makers of computers and electronic equipment had contributed \$250,000 worth of components and parts for the use of would-be competitors in building their mechanical maze-running mice.

But when race time came Friday, only one mouse showed up.

Organizers of the robot mouse race were disconsolate and unable to account for the failure of the event, which was to have been a high point of the three-day convention that the IEEE is holding in Philadelphia.

At their last race meeting in Anaheim, Calif., in June, six robot mice had run, and one shot through the maze in 51.4 seconds. It had been expected that many engineers would want to beat that time.

The winner of the final heat, which is scheduled for next June in New York, will get a \$1,000 prize.

The object of the races, according to officials of Spectrum and Computer magazines, specialist journals published by the IEEE, is to encourage engineers to build the sensing, logic and memory circuits needed to steer a robot mouse through complicated problems without human help. Considerable ingenuity is required to pack a complete sensing and guidance system into the 7-inch-wide track simulated for the mice.

Similar problems must be solved by the mini-computers steering

## Evacuation Accepted By Bikini Islanders

MAJURO, Marshall Islands, Aug. 27 (UPI) — Bikini islanders who will be evacuated next week because of lingering radiation from the U.S. nuclear test program have agreed to leave without resistance.

The islanders' decision was made after the U.S. Interior Department promised that they may visit Bikini once or twice a year.

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